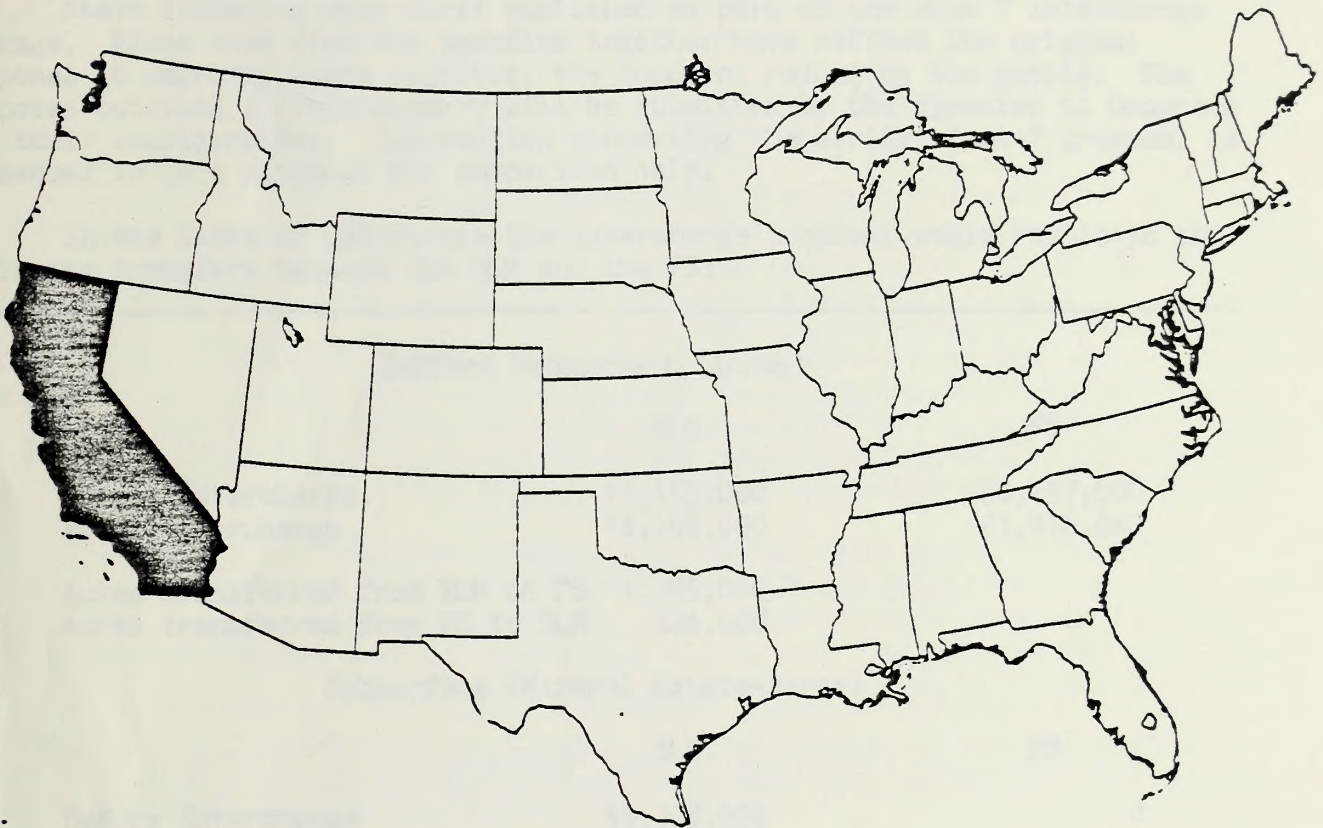


BLM/FS INTERCHANGE

Summary

CALIFORNIA



PREPARED BY:

Pacific Southwest Region

California State Office

FOREST SERVICE

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

HD
243
.C2
B65
1986
c.2



FEBRUARY 1986



INTERCHANGE IMPLEMENTATION SUMMARY
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

I. OVERVIEW

The following summarizes the proposed Interchange for the State of California. This summary includes a review of the public involvement, the proposed action, the anticipated costs and savings, and the actions identified during the study that can be taken independently of the Interchange. More detailed information is available for review in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) State Office in Sacramento or the Forest Service (FS) Regional Office in San Francisco.

State summaries were first published as part of the June 7 Interchange package. Since that time the agencies together have refined the original proposal to address, where possible, the concerns raised by the public. The proposal outlined in this summary will be submitted by the agencies to Congress for their consideration. Information concerning the earlier June 7 proposal is presented in this document for comparison only.

In the State of California the Interchange proposal would result in the following transfers between the BLM and the FS:

Surface Management (Acres)

	BLM	FS
Before Interchange	17,155,000	20,457,000
After Interchange	16,196,000	21,416,842
Acres transferred from BLM to FS	1,285,000	
Acres transferred from FS to BLM	326,000	

Subsurface (Mineral Estate-Acres)

	BLM	FS
Before Interchange	49,368,000	0
After Interchange	24,016,000	25,352,000

The changes in management responsibility shown by these numbers are derived mainly from two mergers. Where currently both BLM and FS offices exist in both Redding and Bishop, only FS offices would remain. Eleven positions would be saved from the merger of the Redding Resource Area into the Shasta-Trinity National Forest, and five would be saved from the merger of the Bishop Resource Area into the Inyo National Forest. The total estimated savings for California is 26 permanent full time agency positions.

Service to the public would be ensured by retaining the FS Supervisor's Office in Redding and both a Supervisor's Office and Ranger District Office in Bishop.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LIBRARY

Denver, Colorado



88015658

Bureau of Land Management
Library
Bldg. 50, Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225

II. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Public involvement has been an integral part of refining the original Interchange proposal. BLM and FS representatives conducted 15 public meetings, 5 formal hearings and 3 major press conferences in California. They personally contacted over 2,500 individuals, and consulted extensively with employees. Three hundred and sixty-seven responses to the Interchange proposal originated in California during the formal public review, June 7 through July 8. These included one petition with 1,075 signatures.

Some California residents supported the June 7 proposal because of increased efficiency and improved service by requiring work with only one agency. Minerals interests questioned the FS minerals expertise; this is further addressed later in the minerals section of the summary. Most respondents objected to specifics of the June 7 proposal, particularly the two alternatives to the Modoc National Forest. The majority of commenters supported the goals of the Interchange.

The bulk of the public comments addressed the Modoc National Forest. Commenters were concerned that the proposed transfer would negatively impact the local economies, cause a loss in receipts, and split an important Sustained Yield Unit of timber. Residents organized their opposition to the June 7 proposal and in its place recommended several alternatives. The most popular alternative was one from a 1982 BLM/FS study (B-3), which called for little change and no office closings. Other alternatives were the "Surprise Valley Action Plan;" managing the Warner Mountains out of Lake County, OR, along with the Fremont National Forest; merging the Modoc National Forest into adjacent management units; and operating the BLM Susanville District out of Alturas.

A number of commenters opposed the suggested transfer of the Greenhorn Ranger District of the Sequoia National Forest to the BLM. Their main concern was administration of timber land in that part of California. Another area of concern was the King Range. Commenters discussing the King Range felt that it should remain part of the Ukiah BLM District.

A large number of commenters opposed the suggested office closings in Ukiah, Folsom, and Susanville, because of anticipated impacts on the local economies.

Other concerns focused on receipts paid to counties and employee impacts. The receipts issue has been addressed at the National level through proposed legislation. Employee impacts would be held to a minimum through careful planning and management of the implementation process. There would also be far fewer changes in staffing under this revised proposal.

In response to public comments the following changes were made:

- * An alternative similar to B-3 was adopted. This alternative provides for some transfer of land to improve management effectiveness, and retains both BLM and FS offices in Alturas.

- * The Greenhorn Ranger District, except for the Scodie Mountains, will remain under FS jurisdiction.

- * The King Range will remain under BLM jurisdiction.
- * Current offices in Ukiah, Folsom, and Susanville will remain.

The suggestion to manage the Warner Mountains out of Lake County, OR, was not pursued further because it would decrease efficiency by adding the complication of managing across a State line.

III. PROPOSED ACTION

A. Communities Affected

Redding--The BLM Redding Resource Area would be discontinued. Responsibility for public land management would shift to the Shasta-Trinity National Forest. Since the Shasta-Trinity Supervisor's Office is also located in Redding, former BLM employees would not need to move when transferred to the FS. The decrease of 11 positions would occur mainly through attrition. Because of Redding's size and the fact that employees would not be moving, the community would experience little impact from the Interchange.

Bishop--The Bishop Resource Area would also be discontinued. Responsibility for the public lands would shift to the Inyo National Forest. Only five positions would be eliminated and again, because the Inyo National Forest Supervisor's Office is also located in Bishop, employees would not have to move. The Interchange would produce little impact in Bishop.

Folsom--The Folsom Resource Area Office would remain. The staff would decrease by eight over 5 years, causing little impact to this community.

B. Staffing Changes

Currently 659 BLM and 5,266 FS permanent positions operate in California. The Interchange would result in a net savings of 26 positions. These reductions would be accomplished through attrition so that no adverse personnel actions would be necessary.

The following table shows the office and staffing changes of three or more that would occur as a result of the proposed Interchange.

Community	Existing Offices	<u>Proposed Changes</u>		<u>Net Staff Change</u>	
		June 7	Revised	June 7	Revised
Bishop	FS SO	FS SO	FS SO	- 1	- 5
	FS RD	FS RD	FS RD		
	BLM RA				
Folsom	BLM RA	--	BLM RA	-19	- 8
Redding	FS SO	FS SO	FS SO	-21	-11
	FS RD	FS RD	FS RD		
	FS RD				
Susanville	BLM DO	NC	NC	0	- 2
	BLM RA	NC	NC		
	FS SO	NC	NC		
	FS RD	NC	NC		
Other chaff changes under the June 7 proposal				-56	
Net change:				-97	-26

Note: BLM SO = State Office, BLM DO = District Office, FS SO = Supervisor's Office, FS RD = Ranger District, FS RO = Regional Office, NC = No change

C. Lands and Minerals

The Public Room and lands and minerals status records for both FS and BLM would remain in the BLM State Office in Sacramento. Minerals adjudication functions would also continue to be done at the Sacramento BLM Office. All of these functions would be done on a shared services basis, which means that both agencies would share employees so that work would be done by the person with the skills needed for the particular job. Case work and case files would be maintained at the local offices of the agency holding jurisdiction over the lands and minerals.

D. Public Service

The Interchange proposal provides for improved public service in minerals management by placing surface and mineral estate management in the same agency. The FS would be responsible for leasing the minerals estate within its area of jurisdiction.

One-stop service would be achieved in the lands and minerals status program. The BLM and the FS would share expertise out of the BLM State Office to facilitate record keeping, adjudicative services, and the operation of the public room.

Service to the public would also improve through consolidating jurisdictions in certain areas of the State. The consolidation increases efficiency, reduces the number of dual agency permits necessary for using the public and National Forest system lands, and makes agency boundaries easier to understand.

IV. ANTICIPATED COST AND SAVINGS

A. Implementation Costs

Personnel costs	\$437,000
Space costs	460,000
Other costs	33,000
Total	\$930,000

B. Savings During First 5 Years \$5,088,000

C. Average Annual Savings After Implementation--\$1,343,000

V. ACTIONS THAT SHOULD BE TAKEN INDEPENDENTLY OF INTERCHANGE

During the Interchange planning process the agencies identified a number of opportunities to improve coordination and increase efficiency. Many of these actions can be taken independently of the Interchange. Shared services arrangements should be implemented to reduce staffing costs. Joint operation of fire dispatch centers, integrated fire protection agreements with other agencies, shared office space, joint training programs for personnel, and joint policies and procedures in a number of areas should be implemented to improve coordination and increase efficiency. Both agencies have already begun to implement these and other actions.

Bureau of Land Management
Library
Bldg. 50, Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225

IV. ANTICIPATED COST AND SAVINGS

A. Implementation Costs

Category	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Personal costs	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
Space costs	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
Other costs	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
Total	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	150,000

B. Savings During First 5 Years

Category	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Space savings	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
Other savings	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
Total	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000

C. Average Annual Savings After Implementation--\$2,000,000

During the planning process the agencies identified a number of opportunities to improve coordination and increase efficiency. Many of these actions can be taken independently of the program. Some actions, however, require coordination and collaboration between agencies. The following table lists the actions identified during the planning process and the estimated savings for each action.

Actions and procedures in a number of areas should be implemented to achieve coordination and increase efficiency. Both agencies have already begun to implement these actions and procedures. The following table lists the actions and procedures that should be taken independently of the program. Many of these actions can be taken independently of the program. Some actions, however, require coordination and collaboration between agencies. The following table lists the actions identified during the planning process and the estimated savings for each action.

During the planning process the agencies identified a number of opportunities to improve coordination and increase efficiency. Many of these actions can be taken independently of the program. Some actions, however, require coordination and collaboration between agencies. The following table lists the actions identified during the planning process and the estimated savings for each action.

During the planning process the agencies identified a number of opportunities to improve coordination and increase efficiency. Many of these actions can be taken independently of the program. Some actions, however, require coordination and collaboration between agencies. The following table lists the actions identified during the planning process and the estimated savings for each action.

During the planning process the agencies identified a number of opportunities to improve coordination and increase efficiency. Many of these actions can be taken independently of the program. Some actions, however, require coordination and collaboration between agencies. The following table lists the actions identified during the planning process and the estimated savings for each action.

During the planning process the agencies identified a number of opportunities to improve coordination and increase efficiency. Many of these actions can be taken independently of the program. Some actions, however, require coordination and collaboration between agencies. The following table lists the actions identified during the planning process and the estimated savings for each action.

